Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5---NO. 9. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1848. WHOLE NO. 217.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square one insertion,			$ 50
do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
do.	do.	1 month without change,	3 00
do.	do.	6 do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Published every Friday Morning, by

PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

DAVIS'S WHARF,

South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

B. N. Disbrow, Esq., New York

Rob't G Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

October 6, 1848

WM H LIPPITT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.

October 8, 1847 —[4

Thos. Allibone & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA.

Advances made on consignments.

Refer to Messrs. DeROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 12, 1847. [9-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.

February 11, 1848.

BRYAN & KOONCE.

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.,

AND

Agent for the sale of Medicines, Books, &c. &c.,

Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.

August 4, 1848 —[47-3m

W. L. SMITH,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH.)

AUCTIONEER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.

September 29, 1848

JOHN T. GUSS,

INSPECTOR OF

TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 13, 1848--[5-y

MOODY B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.

Sept 29, 1848—[5-tf

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

EDW'D CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

*₊*Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.

March 10, 1848—26-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act, incorporating ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, Independent Order of Rechabites.

Wilmington, No. Ca. Aug. 25th, 1848.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.

August 18, 1848--[49 tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS H. ASHE.

W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a private act emancipating Washington, known generally as Mary Henry's Washington, about 40 years of age.

October 16, 1848—[5 5t*

APPLES—POTATOES—ONIONS.

Now in store, and for sale by

O13] WM A GWYER.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. *It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable.* It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New York, April 28, 1847

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids or the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females &c &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stolen and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.

Also by J & W JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.

June 23, 1848—[41-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stalls at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

COAL.

50 tons broken and screened Red Ash Coal, for grates. For sale by

O13] WILLIAM L. SMITH.

MARBLE MONUMENTS

And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R B WOOD,

Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,

OF NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL $200 000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.

A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*

May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

Also a large Lot for the accommodation of Drovers.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

[illegible]

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO --Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.

January 21, 1848

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.

Feb 11, 1848--[22-12m

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THO. O'CONNOR

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,

Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug 18, 1848.—[49-1y

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, successor to N. DREY invites his old acquaintances and the citizens generally, to the inspection of his stock of DRY GOODS, just opened at the old stand of N. DREY. Every effort will be made to please customers, both ladies and gentlemen. His stock is entirely NEW, and was bought cheap, and it will be sold at a small profit.

Ladies can be accommodated with samples of all and any kind of goods.

As he has been careful in selecting the most choice and fashionable goods, he hopes for a liberal share of the patronage of the ladies in particular. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

FRENCH BRANDY—OLD WINES,

Constantly on hand, at WM A GWYER'S,

O13] North Water street.

NEW COACH SHOP.

SIGN AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a COACH SHOP on front street, opposite the Journal Office, where he is prepared to make up and repair all kinds of Riding Vehicles.

He has also engaged the services of a master Painter, and is prepared to execute Sign and fancy Chair painting, clean and varnish furniture, paint and polish Coaches, in a style not to be surpassed. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. GEORGE BROWN.

April 28, 1848—[33

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers. He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,* and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

ICE---ICE---ICE!

To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

N. B. A cargo is expected daily.

SHAW & REPITON.

March 3, 1848--[25-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.

May 5th, 1848.--[31tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops*, which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.

JAMES CASSIDEY.

THEO. SCHRADER.

WM. SUTTON.

July 21—[15 tf

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,

Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted, and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D HOSS, jr, corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16 yc960mre4m

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Builders and Contractors.

August 16th, 1848.—[49

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!

Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-third's of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street) —*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq.; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M Fox, Esq.; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York--J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.

Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

TOMB TABLES,

Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.

Wilmington, N. C., February 11, 1848. [22-1y

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray sattinetts;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys and Kerseys;
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;
Rough and Ready Coats;
Sack and Over do
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;

Men's silk shirts;
do Gansey's over shirts
do net shirts & drawers
do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Superfine bed Blankets;
Negro do do
Horse do do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & birdeye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Cotton & Russia diapers;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;
Colored plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse;
do de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;
Blue and figured do
Silk Warp do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;
do woolen net do
do Saxony woolen do
do waffle do
Black Merino do
Ladies Hoods;
Children's do
do Polka Coats;
Muslin Skirts;

Black silk and worsted Fringe.
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do black do
do do worsted do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Children's worsted boots;
Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

SALT—SALT.

2,000 bushels St. Martin's Salt. For sale by

O13] WM A GWYER.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.

Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent, the House and Lot where he now resides. The House is situated on Mulberry Street—the Lot running from Third to Fourth Streets, which gives it a full front on three Streets. It is one of the most healthy locations in the place; and has all necessary outhouses attached, and an excellent well of water in the yard. For further particulars apply to

Sept. 1, '48.—[51-tf] A. B. McCALEB.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

15000 BUSHELS BLADEN CORN.

In Store and for sale by G W DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 13, 1848--[45-tf

BRIGADE ORDERS, No. 14.

Head Quarters 3d Brigade 6th Division N. C. MILITIA.

To Officers in command of the Regiments composing said Brigade:

YOU are hereby commanded to have your respective Regiments ready for review, as follows, viz:—

39th Regiment, at Smithville, Brunswick county, on Thursday, the 9th day of November next.

31st Regiment, at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday, the 14th November next.

24th Regiment, at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Friday, the 17th November next.

30th Regiment, at Wilmington, New Hanover county, on Tuesday, the 21st November next.

The Line to be formed at 12 o'clock, precisely.

You are also commanded to call your officers together for drill, as required by law, on the day previous to each review; and after drill to assemble your commissioned officers in Court-Martial, and proceed to vote for a Major General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major General ALEX'R MCRAE. The officers highest in command will superintend the election in their respective Regiments, and transmit a fair statement of the vote to the Brigadier General, within ten days thereafter. Staff and Cavalry Officers are entitled to a vote.

The Officers of the 24th Regiment will, at the same time, proceed to vote for some person to fill the vacancy of Colonel of said Regiment, caused by the resignation of Col. WM. FERRAND; and should any of the present Field Officers be promoted, you will proceed to elect to fill the vacancies caused thereby. The officer superintending said election will certify the vote as in the election of Major General.

The Brigadier General flatters himself with the hope of a full turn out of the Regiments under his command, as also with an improvement in every respect.

All officers, and particularly those attached to the General's Staff, will be expected to appear in uniform. By order of

L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig Gen.

WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.

Sept 22, 1848--[2-8t

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. C. M. PRICE, respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she continues the DRESS MAKING BUSINESS, at her residence, on Fourth street, near the Odd Fellows' School, where she will be thankful for a portion of the Fall and Winter patronage.

Mrs. P. respectfully tenders her thanks to those Ladies who have heretofore so liberally patronized her—and solicits a continuance of their custom.

Sept 22, 1848

REMOVAL.

I have removed from the store occupied by me last year, and can now be found two doors North, at the store recently occupied by J. C. Latta, Lord's buildings. WM A GWYER.

WINTER BLEACHED SPERM OIL.

Just received a fine lot of the best Sperm Oil for family use. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,

o20 Druggist & Chemists.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MRS MAXWELL, from New York, begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that she opened, on Thursday, the 26th inst, at the first house North of the Presbyterian Church, a fashionable assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, consisting of a choice selection of French flowers, and a large assortment of Ribbons, of the newest styles and design. Mrs. M also intends to carry on fashionable DRESS MAKING in all its branches, and would be happy to wait on any who may favor her with their patronage.

Also, Mr. J. MAXWELL, Bleacher Presser, and Dyer of all kinds of straw and fancy hats, flatters himself, by his long experience, that he can give general satisfaction in the above business to all who may favor him with a call.

October 27, 1848—[7 3t*

JUST RECEIVED

Per schooner Abigal Haynes, from Boston—6 dozen jerkin pickles; 6 dozen picollilly do; 6 doz mixed do; 6 doz mangoes do; 6 doz walnuts do; 6 doz peppers do; 6 bbls gherkin do; 12 half bbls do; 1 doz John Bull sauce; 1 doz peach water; 1 doz rose do; 1 doz Worcester sauce; 1 doz white pepper; 1 doz Anchovy paste; 10 doz superfine mustard; 2 doz walnut catsup; 2 doz Verdale olives; 1 doz capers; 1 doz capot; 16 doz jellies and jams; 1 dozen first quality pepper; 2 doz pepper sauce; 1 doz orange flower water; 1 doz lime juice; 1 dozen Mango pickles, *in superior oil*; 10 bbls cider vinegar; 1 doz hermetrically sealed salmon, in tin cases; 6 cases Dutch herring; 8 doz fresh lobsters; 24 cases Boston crackers; Leaver knives for opening lobsters, sardines, &c. For sale low by

s29] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SACK SALT.

200 Sacks hourly expected. For sale by

o27 W. L. SMITH.

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R FORD.

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848--[35-6m

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do; Bailey's Syrup Do; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do; Bailey's do; Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheeseman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER:

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.

March 17, 1848.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court

Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CATCH THE ROBBERS!

$1000 REWARD!

The subscriber having been robbed on Saturday, the 9th of the present month, in the large Poccoson called Dover, lying partly in the counties of Jones, Craven and Lenoir, through which the public stage road runs from Kinston to Newbern, on or near the Sandy Ridge, and so severely beaten by his assailants, that they left him as dead, after filching from his pocket the sum of *Forty-Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, takes this method of informing the public that he will cheerfully pay to any individual or individuals, the sum of *One Thousand Dollars*, who will apprehend the said Robbers, so that they may be confined in some public prison, and brought to justice. R. H. BLOUNT.

Kinston, N. C., Sept. 19, 1848. 2-tf

SACK SALT.

100 Sacks for sale by

o6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 10, 1848.

☞The Editor of this paper is still confined to a sick couch. His recovery must be slow. The nature of his illness will necessarily make it several weeks before he can possibly be able to resume his Editorial duties. We hope our readers will bear with us a while.

Correction.—The Editor of the "Observer" seems to rest his whole defence of the charges he has seen fit to make against Mr. Ashe, on a typographical error, which occurred in his (Mr. Ashe's) address, published in our last paper. The word *one* was written "each" by Mr. Ashe.

In our notice last week relative to the Brunswick "resignation," our compositor made us say "Col. Wm. L. Hill," instead of "*Wm. R. Hall*," as we wrote it.

MAKE WAY FOR NEW HANOVER!
The Democracy of New Hanover to their brethren throughout the State, Greeting.

Once more "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

Tuesday last was a proud day for the Democracy of this county. We have had every thing to contend against. The federalists have spared no pains—they have not left a stone unturned—they have poured out their money as freely as the waters of the Cape Fear flow down that noble stream after the up country has been deluged by a flood. They have been active—vigilant—both night and day: every stratagem imaginable to them, was used to defeat us in this town: but thanks to the noble Democracy, notwithstanding all the exertions of the federal leaders of Wilmington and their hirelings, we have achieved a victory worthy of our cause, and worthy of ourselves. The vote was large—the largest, we believe, ever polled in this town. The day was all excitement. From the time the polls were opened 'till their close, the Court House was litterally crammed. The federalists had contemplated defeating us. They had, if we are credibly informed, their banners and transparencies ready in anticipation of a victory; but when the result was announced, their whole plans were knocked into fragments.

The vote of this precinct stood—

For Cass and Butler,	425
" Taylor and Fillmore,	376
And 1 Blank—*not counted.*	
Majority for Cass and Butler,	49

But why speak of this town? The Democracy of the county have acted nobly. The largest vote ever polled in New Hanover was polled on Tuesday last. In November, 1844, Polk received 1123, and Clay 383, Polk's majority 740. In the Governor's election in August last, Reid, dem., received 1015, and Manly, fed, 275;—Reid's majority 740. On Tuesday last, Cass and Butler received 1255, and Taylor and Fillmore 464—majority for Cass and Butler of 791. Whole number of votes polled 1719, making 429 more votes polled now than in August last, and 213 more than was polled at the presidential election in 1844. We say again, upon the whole, after mature reflection, that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, and viewing calmly the desperate exertions used by the federal leaders, we say the Democracy have great cause for congratulation. Never was any election more warmly contested—especially in this town. We have not, it's true, come up to our mark; we wanted New Hanover to give an even 800 mority. We have come within a few votes of it, and we repeat that we have great cause to rejoice over our triumph.

Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, convened in this place on yesterday. We understand the Stockholders will elect their officers to-morrow. We shall give a more extended notice of their proceedings in our next paper.

☞The Editors of the *Chronicle* and *Commercial* will pardon us for declining any further controversy in relation to the Fraudulent Election Ticket, which they charge us with, as we uniformly refuse entering into controversy with men who have nothing to lose, as the game is not worth the candle.

First News of the Elections.—The whigs are crying out "Great is Dianna of Ephesus." The numerous lying returns are darkening the very light of the Sun—spreading their false reports which ultimately fall impotent and still-born to the earth, ending in their ruin and mortification.

Duplin Senatorial Election.—The vote in this County for Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James K. Hill, has resulted in the election of Mr. Graham. The vote stood:—

For Graham,	268
" Smith,	192
" McMillan,	168

The above gentlemen are all Democrats.

Brunswick County.—D. D. Allen, Esq., fed., has been elected in Brunswick County, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation of Col. H. H. Watters. The vote stood:—For Allen, fed., 302; for Rutland, dem., 234. Mr. Rutland did not determine on being a candidate but two or three days before the election, and it was doubtless not generally known on the day of election that he was a candidate.

☞As the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer has been so very courteous as to accuse us of having "manufactured" the Alabama Taylor Ticket, published in our last Friday's paper, we would recommend him to put on his spectacles and peruse the Alabama *Shield*, of the 28th of October, 1848. This abusive charge of the Observer is so natural to him, that we are not at all surprised at it.

Good Condition of the United States Treasury—The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. R. J. Walker, issues the following official notice, dated 7th instant:—

"From the official report now before me, setting forth the condition of the treasury, and the amount of money required by it during the present month of November and of December ensuing, it is evident that the means of the government will be ample to liquidate all claims against it up to the 1st January next, without calling in before that date any further payments on account of the loan of 1848; and desiring to save the government the expense of all unnecessary interest, notice is hereby given to all the successful bidders for that loan, by whom any balance is still due, that they are permitted to postpone any further payment until the first of January next. All bidders, desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of this notice, will please advise the department on or before the 15th of December next.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below all the returns we have been able to obtain up to the hour of going to press How the result will be in North Carolina, no man can yet pretend to give any idea.

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.

Counties.	*Reid.*	*Manly*	*Cass.*	*Taylor*
Anson,	400	1049		
Ashe,	782	551		
Alexander, (*a*)	000	000		
Beaufort,	512	857	—	—
Bertie,	370	524		
Bladen,*	516	281	341	280
Brunswick,	194	301	237	319
Buncombe,	644	921		
Burke,	396	1299		
Cabarrus,	377	743		
Caldwell,	138	589		
Camden,	80	489		
Carteret,	365	407		
Caswell,	1081	263		
Chatham,	781	935		
Catawba, (*b*)	000	000		
Cherokee,	217	582		
Chowan,	228	293		
Cleveland,	727	421		
Columbus,	440	174		
Craven,	730	742		
Cumberland,	1023	578		
Currituck,	583	177		
Davidson,	669	1096		
Davie,	391	542		
Duplin,	921	218	939	318
Edgecombe,	1406	104	1335	143
Franklin,	673	319		
Gates,	390	371		
Greene,	315	207		
Granville,	946	1016		
Guilford,	442	1567		
Halifax,	507	601		
Haywood,	430	412		
Henderson,	227	656		
Hertford,	173	330		
Hyde,	298	469		
Iredell.	458	1376		
Johnston,	814	720		
Jones,	181	215		
Lenoir,	455	196	m58	
Lincoln,	1877	832		
Macon,	352	451		
Martin,	557	339		
McDowell. (*c*)	000	000		
Mecklenburg,	1068	698		
Moore,	556	544		
Montgomery,	86	609		
Nash,	887	106	798	113
New Hanover,	1015	275	1255	446
Northampton,	500	512		
Onslow,	663	176	686	211
Orange,	1726	1714		
Pasquotank,	176	471		
Perquimans,	265	366		
Person,	578	360		
Pitt,	571	589		
Polk, (*d*)	000	000		
Randolph,	313	1199		
Richmond,	68	545		
Robeson,	623	581		
Rockingham,	968	340		
Rowan,	696	827		
Rutherford,	439	1265		
Sampson,†	692	530	309	46
Stanly,	26	746		
Stokes,	1223	1003		
Surry,	1226	1090		
Tyrrel,	106	336		
Union, (*e*)	000	000		
Wake,	1293	991		
Warren,	630	172		
Washington,	182	358		
Wayne,	1097	264	903	258
Wilkes,	309	1299		
Yancey,	634	357		
	41682	42536		
		41682		
		854		

Note.—Alexander (*a*) counted with Iredell; Catawba (*b*) with Lincoln; McDowell (*c*) with Burke; Polk (*d*) with Rutherford; Union (*e*) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

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*Three precincts to hear from, which will greatly increase the Democratic majority.

†Clinton precinct.

The above returns may be relied upon as official. We have taken great pains in procuring them.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

	1848.		1848.	
	Reid.	Manly.	Cass.	Taylor
Wilmington,	319	233	425	376
Upper Sound,	22	18	24	43
Sandy Run,	55	1	82	6
Holly Shelter,	61		72	1
Rocky Point,	49	3	62	8
Long Creek,	157	3	164	5
South Washington,	119	7	137	9
Moore's Creek,	61	2	80	0
Piney Woods,	49	5	51	14
Caintuck,	43		55	0
Upper Black River,	86	3	103	2
	1015	275	1255	464

Democratic majority last August 740; Democratic majority in November, 791; Democratic gain since last August, 240; Whig gain since last August, 199; increase of votes in the County since last August, 429.

OTHER STATES.

CLEAR THE TRACK!

Let the invincible Democracy of the Palmetto State speak their sentiments to the Union.

For the last three months, the no-principled Taylor party have claimed the Palmetto State—South Carolina—for Taylor and the Abolitionist—Fillmore. We have all along had an unshaken confidence as to the verdict which she would render up on the 7th instant. We have not been disappointed. South Carolina stands where she has always stood, on the *side of the South—anti-Abolition, anti-Free Soil, and anti-Wilmot Proviso!!* and where she will always be found. But we have no time to speak as we feel. South Carolina has sent forth to the American people the first official vote, and that vote has been cast in favor of Cass and Butler, and Democracy.

We copy the following telegraphic dispatch from the Charleston Courier of the 8th instant:

The vote of this State has been decided in favor of Cass and Butler, by the selection of the following Electoral Ticket:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Col Thomas Lehre,
Hon. Benjamin F. Perry.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st District—	N. R. Eaves,
2nd	Alexander Evans,
3d	John L. Manning,
4th	W. J. Hanna,
5th	P. C. Caldwell,
6th	J B. Campbell,
7th	B. G. Alston.

The vote, as we learn, stood as follows:

For the Cass Ticket,	129
For the Taylor Ticket,	27
Blank,	8

By this (Thursday) morning's Norther mail, we have received partial returns from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan. These returns are, upon the whole, certainly discouraging to the Democracy, but our readers must bear in mind that they are from the cities and towns immediately on the line of the Telegraphic wires, and as a matter of course, where we expected the result would be unfavorable to us. They are generally given in round numbers, and but very little reliance can be placed in them. We do not, therefore, feel disposed to encumber our columns with a long list of returns, without we had more faith in them than we place in those before us. As an evidence that but little reliance can be placed in the returns received from the above States, we also have a slip before us, which says that New Hampshire, which gave Polk a majority of upwards of 9000, has gone for Cass and Butler only by a small majority. We do not, by any means, see why we should yet despond, but at the same time we would respectfully caution our friends against betting. The die has been cast, and which ever party is defeated, must submit to the verdict.

GEORGIA.

The following returns which we find in a telegraphic despatch to the *Charleston Courier*, of the 8th inst., are all that we have received from the above State:

In Savannah, the Whig majority is 106.

In Augusta, the Whig majority is 214—two precincts to hear from, which will increase the majority some 60 votes.

In Bibb county, there were 1600 votes cast, resulting in a majority of 85 for the democrats.

We have no means of forming a judgment whether these returns are favorable or unfavorable to us.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD.

The Register and other Whig prints have been raising a great noise over certain Electoral Tickets, which they say were gotten up by Democrats for the purpose of injuring the Whig cause. To show what foundation these papers have for such an outcry, we publish the following Circular from William S. Ashe, Esq., the Democratic Elector for the Wilmington District, from which it appears that Mr. Ashe himself had these Tickets printed, and exhibited them publicly on the stump. One of these Tickets was headed with Gen. Taylor—Fillmore's name off; and the other with the names of Taylor and Butler; and in both cases the names of the Whig Electors were printed. The object of Mr. Ashe was to put the people on their guard against just such a fraud as he had good reason for believing the Whigs would commit; and in order to show the nature of it, he held up these Tickets to the people, and warned them in advance. This was a public thing. Every man who heard Mr. Ashe on the stump knew that he had these Tickets, as well as the purpose for which he was using them; and such being the fact, how ridiculous is the figure presented by Hale, of the Observer, and the Register when they cry out fraud! fraud! fire! fire! with the hope of diverting the attention of the people from their intended misdeeds! No wonder they attempt to be severe upon Mr. Ashe. He spiked their cannon before they got ready to fire, and for this service to the cause of truth and honesty, he deserves the thanks of every honorable man.

Wilmot's District.—In a letter from Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., to the Philadelphia Ledger, we find the following allusion to the politics of Bradford and Tioga counties, the strongholds of free soil in Wilmot's district:

"The politics of Bradford county, at the present time, are somewhat hard to understand. The apostacy of Horace Greely, from the friends of free soil in New York, has awakened a very general suspicion in this quarter that the Whigs will not adhere to the Buffalo nominations. In this view of the case, many who have heretofore acted with Mr. Wilmot, are turning into the support of Cass and Butler.

"In Tioga county the same condition of things prevails as in Bradford."—*Bal Sun.*

OHIO.

The official vote for Governor at the recent election in Ohio, has been published by the Secretary of State. They foot up thus:

Ford, fed,	148,666
Weller, dem.,	148.321
Ford's majority,	345

The following certificate is published by the Secretary:—

Secretary of State's Office,
Columbus, Oct. 17th, 1848.

The vote of all the counties embraced in the foregoing list has been returned to this office, except that of the counties of Wood, Ashland, and Medina, which have been obtained from reliable sources, and may be regarded as correct. In the list is included and counted for Ford, 84 votes in Crawford county, returned in a separate column for "Seabury," the surname having been omitted in the certificate of the clerk of Auburn Township, in said County; and 137 notes counted for Weller in Portage County, returned by the clerk in said county in a separate column as given for "J. B Weller." Morrow county was left blank because the vote was embraced in the returns from Richland, Marion and Delaware counties. The returns have all been carefully investigated. According to our calculations the "footings" in the returns of Van Wert and Lorain are erroneous; the "footing" in the former should be 314 for Weller, 165 for Ford; in the latter, 1551 for Weller.

SAM'L GALLOWAY,
Sec'y of State.

DEATH OF GEN. KEARNEY.

We have (says the Baltimore Sun,) already announced by telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, the death of Brigadier General Stephen W Kearney, on the 31st ult. No officer of the army stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-soldiers, or of the country generally. The Philadelphia Bulletin says:—

"Gen. Kearney was born in Newark, New Jersey, about the year 1793, and was thus in his 55th year at the time of his death He entered the army as Lieutenant, in 1812; fought at Queenston and served through the war with credit. He was made a Major in 1824, a Lieutenant Colonel in 1833, a full Colonel in 1836, and a full Brigadier General in 1846. His abilities as a tactician were acknowledged to be very superior, and have been frequently made use of by our government in drilling and improving the cavalry arm of the service

"When the war with Mexico broke out, Gen. Kearney was selected by the President to command the expedition against New Mexico and California. His march to these distant provinces was admirably planned and admirably executed. The various engagements on the river Gila, with superior forces of the enemy, and the suppression of the revolt of the native population, established his character as an able commander in the battle-field, and as a judicious military governor. His return to the United States after the establishment of peace in the province, was hailed with joy, and he was every where received with demonstrations of respect. His subsequent services in Mexico were also every where applauded."

Bain's Telegraph.—"We have before us," says the Baltimore Sun of the 20th, "a slip specimen of the practical efficiency of the telegraphic apparatus of Mr. Bain, which was yesterday put in operation in this city and in connection with the York, Pennsylvania, line. The plan is a very simple one, the local batteries and magnetic agency being entirely dispensed with, and the original electric current being thrown upon a strip of paper from the point of a needle. The paper is prepared for use by a chemical process in which it is saturated with acid, and in passing under the needle the characters are distinctly formed upon the surface by the oxidizing quality of the fluid. No impression is made, but a clear, deep blue mark is left upon the paper. The characters used in the experiment we witnessed were those of Professor Morse's alphabet, but we understand that Mr. Bain has an alphabet of his own invention."

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the *Hibernia* at Boston, we are placed in possession of 7 days later intelligence from Europe. Below we give the very latest news brought over by this steamer. It will be seen that O'Brien has not been executed, as was supposed, from the news received by the previous steamer, he would be:

From the Baltimore American.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—2 P. M.

The Hibernia has arrived after a very fine run of less than thirteen days from Liverpool.

The weather during the week previous to her sailing was very much unsettled. There has been much rain, but a change of wind brought clear weather. The harvest during this period has been completely gathered in For the next fortnight autumn sowing will be general.

The Potato crop in Scotland is good. In Ireland it falls immensely short. The Oat crop, however, in that country, had been good.

The markets generally partake of the same want of spirit which prevailed in England at last advices. Speculation had been stopped entirely, and the large supplies of Grain pouring in from the Baltic and other ports, had effectually kept down prices.

The Cholera.—The alarm throughout England, which had been created by the presence of the Cholera in London and Edinburgh, had sensibly decreased. Thirty additional cases were reported in London, but the general health of the city is better this year than ordinarily. There were 990 deaths last week, for the average against 1154 during the same period in former years.

In Manchester and Liverpool there have been no cases of Cholera. Edinburgh was visited with more severity than other places, while Leith had escaped altogether. It had made its appearance at the little village of New Haven, where it was detected in a malignant form. In that quarter the Government has done away with quarantine regulations as unnecessary; even in cases where deaths have occurred by the Cholera from vessels coming in from Continental ports.

Ireland.—The rumor regarding the execution of O'Brien turns out to be incorrect, and he is still in prison. The Lord Lieutenant, in his reply to the deputation of the inhabitants of Dublin, refused a direct answer to their memorial, beyond the assurance that weight will be given to the recommendation of the jury which tried him.

All the formalities for bringing a writ of error have been complied with by his legal advisers, but the official privilege of refusing the certificate with which the Attorney General is invested will not be exercised until that officer returns to Dublin.

O'Donohue has been found guilty, but recommended to mercy in consequence of having withdrawn himself from his associates previous to the overt attacks. Thomas Meagher's trial commenced on Monday, and the interest which had subsided at Clonmel, has now revived.

The Catholic Prelates at Dublin have passed certain resolutions highly important as emanating from a Catholic body. They implore government to employ all the funds at its disposal, and all its influence for the immediate relief of the poor, as well as to effect an equitable adjustment of relations between landlord and tenant, to stimulate an outlay of capital, give employ to able bodied men, and increase the products of the soil.

LATEST NEWS.

[By Telegraph and Express to New York Papers.]

IRELAND—TRIAL OF MEAGHER.

[By Special Express to Liverpool.]

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 21.

An extraordinary express from Dublin has just this instant (1½ o'clock) reached the wharf, with business letters, reports, &c., from our Irish reporters and correspondents.

The State Trials at Clonmel proceed very slowly. The case of Meagher has occupied the entire week, and cannot, it is said, go to the jury before a late hour this (Saturday) night. The only chance the Attorney General has for convicting the prisoner, is by making him responsible for the acts of Mr. O'Brien. This, although a dangerous doctrine, is held by some to be *law!* undoubtedly it is not *justice!*

Whiteside, at the close of the last letter from Clonmel, has opened up the defence, and in a truly masterly style exposed the hollow case made out against his client. Yesterday he was to finish his address to the jury, when witnesses for the defence will be called; Mr. Butt will then sum up, after which Meagher will have an opportunity of addressing the court. If he does so, a long, brilliant speech may be expected, as he is among the foremost of Ireland's spirit stirring orators. The Solicitor General will reply, and Lord Chief Justice Blackburn charge the jury

Departure for Clarendon.—The Lord Lieutenant has set off for London to consult with the government respecting what course will be adopted with Mr. O'Brien and his fellow convicts. That no capital punishment will ensue is now considered certain.

We have nothing definite respecting the writ of error in these cases. The probability is that it will be allowed to issue, and the chances are that the House of Lords will allow the prisoner the benefit of the objection.

France—Provision Riots at Havre.—By a letter from our correspondent at Havre, received this morning, via Southampton, we learn that very serious riots have occurred there, in consequence of the mob interfering to prevent English and other vessels loading with potatoes and other articles of food from that port.

It appears that in consequence of the violence exhibited by the mob at Fecamp, in preventing the shipment of provisions a few days since, the Prefect spread a decree prohibiting the exportation of all articles of food; the decree, however, being illegal, the Custom House authorities refused to obey the order, and compelled the Prefect to recall it. The lower orders became greatly excited at this step, and having assembled in a large body, proceeded to attack two English and two French vessels lying near the quay, and unloaded their cargoes.

The National Guards were then called out to the number of 800. Upon arriving at the quay they were assailed with a shower of stones. After some parleying, the mob having in the mean time prepared for resistance and armed themselves with such weapons as were at hand, the Guard charged them at the point of the bayonet. The people, who were aided by a vast number of women, fought desperately, but were at length forced to retreat.—The *emeute* commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and order was not restored until 6 in the evening.

Fourteen soldiers and about double that number of the people were carried to the hospital, wounded—some of them seriously.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 21.—The market opened this morning with a quiet but steady appearance. There is not any change to notice in prices, and the sales are estimated at 4,000 bales, of which exporters have taken a portion.

Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 21.—The demand for all articles of the trade this morning is very slow; still holders are firm, and the rates current at yesterday's market are supported. Indian corn is still wanted in large quantities for shipment to Ireland.

Dublin Corn Market, Oct. 20.—We had a large and a dull market at our Corn Exchange to-day. Wheat and smutty barley supported late rates. Indian corn does not meet a ready sale, but prices remain at 31s a 37s per quarter.

The Weather.—The reports from all parts of the country gives the weather wet, cold, and gloomy. This, however, can only affect the getting in of the potato crop. The Harkaway sailed from Liverpool to-day for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous Commercial Intelligence.—Our London letters, dated last night, mention that in the Foreign Exchanges the business transacted yesterday was limited, and that the rates announced did not differ materially from those last reported

DATA FOR THE POLITICIANS.

The following interesting tables have been compiled from various sources, and as they will probably possess considerable interest during the next few days, especially with the politicians, we give them a place in our paper. The reader will do well to preserve them for future reference:—

The Presidential Vote in 1844.

States.	Clay.	Polk.	Abolition.	C.	P.
Maine,	34,678	45,719	4,335	-	9
New Hampshire,	17,866	27,160	3,161	-	6
Massachusetts,	67,578	52,846	10,830	12	-
Vermont,	26,770	10,041	3,954	6	-
Rhode Island	7,322	4,863		4	-
Connecticut	32,832	29,841	1,943	6	-
New York	232,482	238,588	15,812	-	36
New Jersey	38,318	37,495	131	7	-
Pennsylvania	161,203	167,535	3,188	-	26
Delaware	6,258	5,971		3	-
Maryland	35,944	32,677		8	-
Virginia	43,677	49,470		-	17
North Carolina	43,232	39,287		11	-
South Carolina	Chosen by the Legislature.			-	9
Georgia	42,100	44,147		-	10
Alabama	26,084	37,760		-	9
Louisiana	13,083	13,782		-	6
Tennessee	60,030	59,917		13	-
Ohio	155,057	149,717	8,030	23	-
Missouri	31,251	41,369		-	9
Kentucky	61,255	51,988		12	-
Michigan	24,238	27,903	3,632	-	5
Indiana	67,867	70,184	2,090	-	12
Mississippi	19,200	25,126		-	6
Illinois	45,528	57,920	3,756	-	9
Arkansas	5,504	9,546		-	3
Total	1,288,533	1,327,325	62,263	105	170

Electoral Vote for each Candidate or Party, at the three last Presidential Elections.

STATES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Van Buren.	Whig.	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Polk.	Clay.
Maine,	10		10		9	
New Hampshire,	7			7	6	
Vermont,		7	7			6
Massachusetts,		14	14			12
Rhode Island,			4			4
Connecticut,			8			6
New York,	42		42		36	
New Jersey,		8	8			7
Pennsylvania,	30		30		26	
Delaware,		3	3			3
Maryland,		10	10			8
Virginia,	23			23	17	
North Carolina,	15		15			11
South Carolina,				11	9	
Georgia,		11	11		10	
Alabama,	7			7	9	
Mississippi,	4		4		6	
Louisiana,	5		5		6	
Tennessee,		15	15			13
Kentucky,		15	15			12
Ohio,		21	21			23
Indiana,		9	9		12	
Illinois,	5			5	9	
Missouri,	4			4	7	
Michigan,	3		3		7	
Arkansas,	3			3	3	
Total,	170	113	234	60	170	105

Note.—In 1832, the electoral votes of Vermont [7] were given for Mr Wirt, and those of South Carolina [11] for Mr. Floyd; all the rest for Jackson and Clay.

In 1836, the votes of Massachusetts [14] were given for Mr. Webster, those of Tennessee [15] and Georgia [11] for Mr White, and those of South Carolina [11] for Mr Mangum—all the rest for Harrison and Van Buren.

In 1828, 1840, and 1844, there were but two candidates.

Recapitulation of Presidential Elections.

Year.	No. of Votes.
1844,	2,702,549
1840,	2,402,658
1836,	1,501,298
1832,	1,290,498
1828,	1,162,418

Majorities of Electoral Votes.

Polk over Clay in 1844,	64
Harrison over Van Buren in 1840,	174
Van Buren over Harrison in 1836,	97
Jackson over Clay in 1832,	170
Jackson over Adams in 1828,	95

Recapitulation of the Popular Vote in 1844.

Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of South Carolina,	39.340
Majority of Polk and Birney over Clay,	101,663
Majority of Clay and Birney over Polk,	22,983

The Electoral Vote of the Union in 1848.

States	No. Votes	States.	No. Votes
1. Maine,	9	17. Tennessee,	13
2. N. Hampshire,	6	18. Ohio,	23
3. Massachusetts,	10	19. Louisiana,	6
4. Rhode Island,	4	20 Mississippi,	6
5. Connecticut,	6	21. Indiana,	12
6 Vermont,	6	22. Illinois,	9
7. Maryland,	8	23 Alabama,	9
8 Virginia,	17	24. Missouri,	7
9 No. Carolina,	11	25 Arkansas,	3
10. New York,	36	26 Michigan,	6
11. New Jersey,	7	27 Florida,	3
12. Pennsylvania,	26	28 Texas,	4
13. Delaware,	3	29 Iowa,	4
14. So. Carolina,	9	30. Wisconsin,	4
15. Georgia,	10		
16. Kentucky,	12	Total,	290

Necessary to a choice, 146.

Political Complexion of the House of Representatives.

In the event of no choice by the Electoral Colleges, the House of Representatives, upon which the election would then devolve, would be divided as follows:

Whig.—Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky—12.

Democrat.—Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa—15.

Tied:—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Georgia—3.

American Inventions.—Amongst a great variety of new inventions exhibited at the annual fair of the American Institute in N. Y., the Tribune notices one that is very curious and yet simple. It is "the self-lamp-lighter," which is thus described:

"What won't ingenuity accomplish! Here we have an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock or a pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm clock, a light may be produced at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain unusual time of night all that is to be done is to set the clock and make the connection of the lamp-lighter "all right," and then when the hour comes around, you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly very convenient. When not desired to be connected with a clock, it can be attached to a cord terminating in some place near the bed like a bell-pull, so that it is only necessary to pull the cord to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed also to be so attached to the bell-handle of a front door, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventor is Mr. Alexander Bennett of this city."

The French West Indies.—It is stated in the French West Indian papers, that since the conclusion of the local elections the colored population had evinced a total disinclination to resume work. Under existing circumstances it was therefore conceived that the cultivation of estates must, at least for a time, be altogether abandoned. Shipments, both from Guadaloupe and Martinique, for the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period in 1847, showed an enormous decrease, especially in the article of sugar.

The Sluggard.—On asking a young, lazy fellow what made him lie in bed so long? "I am busied," said he, "in hearing counsel every morning. Industry advises me to get up, Sloth to lie still; and as they give me twenty reasons *pro* and *con*, it is my part to hear what is said on both sides; and by the time the cause is over dinner is ready."

THE CHOLERA.

It is a well known fact that this dreadful scourge is now raging in England, and great fears are entertained of its appearance on this side of the Atlantic. Precautionary measures have been taken in several of the Northern Cities against its spreading, in case it should unfortunately reach the American shore. The following extract on the subject of the Cholera may not be uninteresting to our readers just at this time.

Dr. John S. Bowron has written a letter to Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, giving some interesting facts, and making suggestions in relation to the cleanliness of the city, which may be suited also for this latitude.

"When Cholera first made its appearance at Calcutta a few weeks after its first appearance at Jessore, it was completely governed by the circumstances we have mentioned. It is well known that the city of Calcutta is in reality divided into two parts—the English portion, which has been designated the "City of Palaces," and the native town, which is made up of the miserable huts and habitations of the poor and wretched people of that country. The English portion, in consequence of its cleanliness and free ventillation, was almost totally exempt from the ravages of Cholera, while the native town, inhabited by the poor and destitute, and abounding in all kinds of filth and uncleanliness, was visited by the most frightful destruction of human life. The pestilence swept through the town, with all the destructive fury of fire.

"In every Eastern city or town the same facts were always observed. Cities situated on elevated grounds, surrounded by pure air, and kept perfectly clean and well ventilated, uniformly escaped the pestilence, while all those places where a different condition of things existed—cities built on low grounds, surrounded by marshes and malarious districts of country, were the localities where this desolating scourge swept down its victims by thousands.

"In this country the same facts were uniformly witnessed. All places abounding with accumulated human filth and wretchedness, were the localities where the pestilence spent its fury. In this city, all those sections where vast numbers were congregated together, in miserable habitations, reeking with pestilential human effluvia, and a foul contaminated atmosphere, the disease spread with desolating severity, while all those neighborhoods where cleanly habitations, and pure, uncontaminated air existed, there Cholera did not prevail!—Nearly all those cities in the United States which are distinguished for the cleanliness of their streets and houses, and the temperance of their inhabitants, escaped the pestilential Cholera. The city of Boston, which is distinguished for its clean and well ventilated streets and houses, almost entirely escaped from the ravages of Cholera in 1832–3.

"It would be useless to waste time in enumerating facts, which are precisely similar in every part of the world. It is now fully demonstrated, that with ample and abundant means, and with full power in the municipal authorities, almost every city in the United States might escape from the ravages of Cholera, or at least its visitation might be made so mild, that it would almost pass by unheeded."

LATER FROM YUCATAN.

The brig Tasso, Capt Grey, arrived yesterday from Sisal, having sailed the 21st instant. Among her passengers was Mr David G. Wilds, formerly an officer of the 12th U S Infantry. Mr. Wilds left Merida the night of the 20th He comes over here empowered by the Government of Yucatan to raise troops with which to make head against the Indians. The design is to form a regiment of Americans. There are about eighty Americans now in actual service in Yucatan, and 150 more have gone thither under Capt. White; but a full regiment of at least 600 men is needed.

With Mr. Wilds we have had a conversation upon the position of affairs between the whites and the Indians. Of late the Indians have generally been defeated in their skirmishes with the whites, but the latter are outnumbered and are unable to make any serious impressions upon their foes. Reliance must be had upon a better description of force.—From Merida, the whites are operating in five distinct lines radiating from that centre, towards the territory in the occupation of the Indians, whose headquarters and general rendezvous are Tiasuca, a town far in the interior. In the third and fourth divisions are the Americans serving, of whom we have lately heard as being engaged with great credit to themselves. The city of Valladolid is in the possession of the Indians. It is a place of importance and formerly of wealth. The fourth division was pushed directly upon that city, and had advanced within sight of it by the route of Izamal, Tunkaz, Citax, Tinum and Pisoy. Having reached Pisoy the news of the taking of Yaxcaba by the Indians arrived, and the division was ordered to fall back. Its headquarters at last accounts were at Izamal, but a considerable garrison was left in Tunkax, Citax and Tenum. The last news is that the Indians were in the force in the neighborhood of all these towns, and had made several attempts to carry them, but so far had failed. They are so numerous that a repulse does not dishearten them, and they are now threatening Izamal. With skilful leaders they would overrun the country at once.

We learn from Mr. Wilds the present position of the troops on each line of operations, but have given that of one only. Without continued reference to good maps, our readers would not comprehend the positions, and would only be confused with the repetition of barbarous names. The truth, upon the whole, seems to be that the Indians are in possession of the largest and most fertile portions of the country, and that they will retain it until dispossessed by a race superior to that which is now disputing with them the dominion of the peninsula.—*N. O. Pic.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION LAW.

We republish the following law on the Presidential election, as a matter of reference:

An Act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed: *Provided,* That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of Electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote: *And provided also,* when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing Electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the Electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

Approved January 23, 1845.

Western Pork Packing—From present indications a larger number of hogs will be packed this year than ever were put up in any previous season. Slaughtering has already commenced at Cincinnati, Messrs. Pugh & Co. having killed 600 on the 16th ult. The Beardstown (Ill.) Gazette, says:

"Mr. Dore from New York, and Mr Wessen from Ohio, are building a large slaughtering and packing establishment, and making preparations, buying salt, engaging barrels, &c., extensive enough, apparently, to pack 30,000 head this season. Mr. Tinsley is also buying and preparing for a heavy business.—The quantity of hogs already contracted for, and the avidity with which purchasers are still contracting for, induces us to believe that at least 50,000 head will be packed in this place the present season."

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

It would seem that our Government is at this moment engaged in negotiations with Spain for the immediate purchase of Cuba, if the statements made in a letter from Madrid, and published in the N. Y. Herald, of Friday can be relied on:

MADRID, Sept. 19.

Highly Important Intelligence from Spain—Negotiations for the Cession of Cuba to the United States—Probable Success.

It is not often that there is information of an interesting nature to the United States, worth the trouble or expense of a correspondent, from this far famed capital; but, during the last few weeks, certain matters have come to light, concerning the relations between the United States and Spain, which presents points of the deepest importance to both of those countries, and to the world at large; and which, when fully known, will, no doubt, create a great censation throughout England, and the whole of Europe. I have reference to negotiations which have recently been opened on the part of the United States, with the Spanish Ministry here, for the cession of the island of Cuba to the United States, on the payment of a considerable sum of money. I speak of matters, you will observe, which, at present, are only known among the diplomatic *corps*, but which will probably get into the newspapers, and become a general subject of European remark, in a short time.

As far as I can ascertain the facts, from the best diplomatic sources, and in every possible way, I learn that, in July or August last, the United States government sent a despatch through Mr. Sawyer, Secretary of Legation, addressed to Mr. Saunders, the American Minister here, containing directions for him to sound the Spanish government, on their dispositions to sell or cede the Island of Cuba to the United States, and, if such a purpose could be accomplished, to commence negotiations as security and as fast as possible, so as to prevent opposition or hostility from the British, or other governments. Mr. Sawyer has been here for some time, and Mr. Saunders, I understand, has been taking some steps in the matter.

The present state of affairs in Europe has disposed the Spanish Government to look for a new purchaser, and that purchaser is the United States. Accordingly, negotiations, with that object in view, may be said to be opened by the despatch which was sent through Mr. Sawyer, the Secrtary of Legation, in August last, and delivered by him to Mr. Saunders, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid.

I am not able to inform you of what progress has been made in these negotiations, but I shall endeavor to ascertain and inform you by the next British steamer, and give you all the additional information in my power. Mr. Saunders, I believe, made only an informal inquiry as to the disposition of the Spanish Government in the matter: but it is very certain that, several times, one of the Spanish Ministers, on the occasion of *soires* given by the Queen in this capital, let out such information on the general subject as called forth from the press here and elsewhere, the immaterial and merely diplomatic contradiction I have referred to, which, in fact, amounted to no contradiction at all.

FROM TEXAS.

More Indian Murders—Exposed State of the Frontier.

By a late arrival at New Orleans, we are in possession of Galveston papers up to the 20th ultimo The most interesting news by this arrival concern the murders and depredations by the Indians, who continue their recently commenced depredations on the frontier, and have murdered several of the settlers, among whom was Chief Justice G. W. Burnett. The settlement on the "Sandys" is completely broken up, Dr. Burnett being killed there among others, and the citizens of Gonzales and the adjoining counties have solicited aid from the Governor Numerous parties that have gone in search of the Indians, it was feared, would be outnumbered. The Austin Democrat has the following remarks on the subject:—

"The companies of Capt Veatch, Lamar, Sutton and Crump, having been recently mustered out of service, but one company remains to protect the entire Southwestern frontier, from the station occupied by Capt. Highsmith's company, on the Llano, to the Rio Grande—the distance being near 200 miles.

"Some accounts say that there are Mexican emisaries amongst the Indians.

"We understand that his Excellency the Governor will immediately authorize the raising of a sufficient force to guard this *frontier*, and chastise the marauders, until such time as the General Government shall furnish adequate protection"

Capt Halpin, formerly of Texas, has arrived at Galveston, from Zacatecas to Brazos Santiago by land, and reports that a band of robbers, organized on the Rio Grande, for the purpose, as was supposed, of intercepting the merchants returning from the fair at Saltillo, have been discovered by the citizens of Starr county, Texas, and their leader shot, while resisting the attempt of the authorities to arrest him. Capt. Halpin left Mazapil the 29th of September, and Saltillo the 4th ult. He represents the Mexicans of all that country to be peaceably disposed, and as being very friendly toward foreigners.

The report that the grave yard at Walnut Springs, (where the American officers slain in the battle of Monterey were buried) had been destroyed and the graves dug up by the Mexicans, is without foundation.

MILL'S STATUE OF JACKSON.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce we find the following in reference to the labors of our talented young townsman: [*Char Mercury.*

"Mr. Fenderich, an accomplished artist, has just completed a fine lithographic view of the equestrian statue of Gen'l *Jackson*, designed, now in progress, and to be executed in Bronze by Mr. Clark Mills. This statue will represent the old Hero when *reviewing* his troops, before the battle of New Orleans. The intensely spirited action of his horse, in a rearing attitude, and self-balanced on his hind legs, is finely contrasted with the cool determination of the General, who is raising his hat in acknowledgment of the respect of his men. On the pedestal of this statue is the motto,

"The Federal Union: it must be preserved."

Mr. Mills is making rapid progress with his large model, which all who have seen, regard as surpassing that which he submitted to the Committee, and which he expects to have finished by *Christmas*. All must admire the boldness and energy of a young and entirely self-taught Artist, who, confiding in the resources of his own mind, undertakes a work, the like of which has never been achieved in this country, and will rejoice in the prospect of his entire success.

Worthy of Sheridan.—On one of the first nights of Miss Isabel Dickinson's engagement at the Broadway theatre, she appeared in the "Eton Boy," in the character of a man. Her appearance is exceedingly masculine. Mr. Forrest was acting on the same evening, and meeting, in the wings, a personage whom he supposed to be a male, and in his way he very rudely and abruptly applied the strength of his arm to the person of the said Miss Dickinson, and nearly knocked her into—not exactly the middle of next week—the orchestra. The lady retired to the dressing room and wept over the indignity.

"But, my dear Miss," said one of the actresses, "Mr. Forrest did not know that you was *a lady*."

"No," was the reply, worthy of Sheridan, "*but he might have taken me for a gentleman*."

The causticity and point of that response are seldom equalled.—*N. Y. Age.*

PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New Orleans Commercial Times contains an article on the production and capital of the United States for 1848. It is made up by taking the returns of 1840, and adding 20 per cent. for the increase of the past eight years. The prices of principle articles of production are assumed as follows:—

Cotton at 6 cents per pound; Sugar 4; Rice 3; Tobacco 7; Wheat, 60 cents per bushel; Corn 30; Barley 30; Oats 25; Rye 40; Buckwheat 50; and Potatoes 30 cents. Hemp and Flax, $50 per ton.

According to these estimates, all the crops of the United States, in 1848, will be worth, in round numbers, $591,400,000. Of these products the New England States contribute only $58,000,000; while New York alone contributes $79,000,000; Pennsylvania, $55,000,000; Ohio, $49,000,000; and Indiana, $47,000,000. These are the great producing States of the Union.

The whole investment in manufactures in the United States is set down at $343,300,000. Of this New England furnishes nearly one-third, viz:—$109,000,000. Massachusetts stands second only in the United States as a manufacturing State, having $52,000,000 invested in this department of industry; while New York has $69,000,000, and Pennsylvania $50,000,000.

Indian Corn appears to be the great staple of the country: the whole quantity for the year being set down at about 472,000,000 bushels, valued at $141,573,000. The hay crop takes the next place, and is estimated to be worth $128,000,000. Cotton stands next, being estimated at 2,400,000 bales, worth $64,800,000. The wheat crop this year is supposed to be equal to 105,858,000 bushels, and is valued at $63,514,000. The products of the dairy, it is supposed, will be worth $42,360,000, and the potato crop $40,600,000.

From these estimates some opinion may be formed of the productions of the United States, and the means which Providence has placed in our hands for the employment and sustenance of our immense and rapidly increasing population. And when it is considered that our country is as yet comparatively uncultivated, and its resources but very partially developed, no one can fail to be impressed with the enormous capabilities of the country. We have heard it stated by an intelligent Western member of Congress, that the single State of Indiana could raise breadstuffs enough to supply the entire population of the United States.

YOUR CHANGE, SIR.

One of those nondescript specimens of humanity, called dandies, travelling thro' Connecticut a few days since, in his own or borrowed conveyance, was brought up with a "round turn" at a toll gate, which he designed to have passed without paying the usual fee. When he found himself in limbo, from which he could not escape without "forking over," he inquired of a young lady who was in attendance at the gate, how much he had to pay before he could pass the formidable barrier.

"Three cents, sir, is the charge for single wagons," replied the young lady.

"Three cents is a three pence, the half of a sixpence; one of the smallest bits of silver in use, eh! young woman—am I right?" said the dandy, *feeling* in his pockets for his *change*.

"Three cents, sir, if you please," said the lady.

"In your office of highway*man*, young woman, you will subtract the amount of your demand from this piece, and return me the balance as conveniently quick as your ordinary locomotion will allow," said the dandy gentleman," at the same time purposely dropping a shilling piece into the mud beneath his wagon. "Ah! there it is in the mud, I declare. I wouldn't dirty my fingers for twenty of them."

The young lady took the shilling from the mud where he had dropped it—went into the house, and returned with nine cents, which she placed immediately under the wheel, where she had taken up the shilling.

"Hillo, hillo, young woman, what is it you mean," said the dandy. "Why don't you put that coin into my hand, eh?"

The girl archly replied, "Sir, I found your money under the wagon; there you will find your change," and as she turned to go into the house, she gave the fellow a most significant *smile*, and added, "I wouldn't dirty my fingers for twenty of them! would you, Mr. Dandy-*man*? ha, ha, ha—there's your change, sir," and she closed the door.

The *gentleman* dismounted—picked "up his coppers," and was off at full speed, impatient to get out of sight and hearing. If he should ever happen in that country again, he will take care how he makes change with Yankee girls.

POEMS WHICH ARE POEMS.

We know of nothing in the whole range of literature, so wholly and irredeemably insipid and unreadable as slip-slop poetry, or rather attempts at poetry, for there is not one grain of pure gold in a mountain of such rubbish.

With the following, from the pen of William Cullen Bryant, indisputably the first poet of America, many of our readers, no doubt, are familiar, but even they, we hesitate not to say, will again recur to them with pleasure.

The stanza which we have italicised, will be recognized by nearly every one as an old acquaintance, having been quoted, perhaps, as much as any similar passage in the language:—

"THE BATTLE-FIELD."

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And fiery hearts, and armed hands
Encounter'd in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget
How gush'd the life-blood of her brave—
Gush'd, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save.

Now all is calm, and fresh, and still;
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine is heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by
The black-mouth'd gun and staggering wain,
Men start not at the battle-cry;
O! be it never heard agin.

Soon rested those who fought; but thou
Who minglest in the harder strife
For truths which men receive not now,
Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long
Through weary day and weary year,
A wild and many-weapon'd throng
Hang on thy front, and flank, and rear.

Yet, nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blench not at thy chosen lot.
The timid good may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not.

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,
The hissing, surging bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell, at last,
The victory of endurance born.

Truth, crush'd to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust
When they who help'd thee flee in fear
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here.

Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave
Till from the trumpet's mouth is peal'd
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

The Vicissitudes of Life.—Martin Durable, son-in-law of Henry Clay, and formerly a man of great wealth and influence in Louisiana, died recently of yellow fever, on his return from Tampico. He had become poor, and followed the army in Mexico as a small trader. His wife died some years since.

MARRYING.

There will be a great deal of marrying and giving in marriage this Fall. Indeed, the happy pastime has already become a serious one—in extent only. We advise both sexes to be on the alert—for just as certain as a snuffer to a candle, all the girls, or all the men, we don't know which, will be married and out of the way befor the year is out. A war of extermination—in a match making sense—is going on, and loneliness be unto those who do not feel and acknowledge its influence.—That heads of families are wide awake, no one can doubt who reads the following:

Mr. Smithson, (an improvement on the name of Smith,) wished to take Miss Brownly, (another improvement,) to the opera. He had been on terms of intimacy with the family for about five years, but "never spoke of love," on the contrary, he had frequently declared his intentions of leading a bachelor life. One morning he put his hand on the bell-handle and was admitted—

"Oh, James," exclaimed Miss Jane, "where have you kept yourself so long?"

This took Smithson a little aback, for he had spent the preceding evening with the family. Before he could answer, however, Jane's brothers and sisters (eight or ten in number) had gathered about him. Summoning all his courage he said—

"I have come to ask you—"

"Not here, James—not now—oh!"

"That is," stammered Smithson, "if you're not engaged—"

"Oh! oh! water—quick," shrieked Jane.

"What's that," inquired her father, "who says she's engaged?"

"I didn't mean—" said Smithson, in confusion.

"Of course not," continued Mr. Brownly, "you couldn't suppose such a thing, when you have always been our favorite!"

Then advancing and taking poor Smithson's hand, he said—

"Take her, my boy, she's a good girl, and loves you to de-traction. May you both be as happy as the days are long."

Thereupon mother and children crowded upon Smithson and wished him much joy, and company coming in at the moment, the affair was told to them as a profound secret. So Smithson got a wife without popping the question, and almost before he knew it himself. But we cannot help thinking he was hurried into matrimony.

Turn About.—Two Yankees were strolling in the woods without any arms in their possession, and observing a bear ascending a tree, with its large paws clasped around the trunk, one of them run forward and caught the bear's paws, one in each hand. He instantly called out to his comrade:

"Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, till I kill the varmint. Mind, don't stay, for I'm in a fix."

Jonathan ran off as fast as he could, but was exceedingly long returning. During the time the bear had made several desperate attempts to bite the hands of him who held it. At length Jonathan came back.

"Halloa, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you?"

"Well, I'll tell you," replied Jonathan—"when I got home breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it would be as well to wait for it."

"Here, now, Jonathan," said his comrade, "come you and hold it, and I'll kill it in a jiffy."

Jonathan seized the bear's paws, and held the animal while the other could kill it.

"Well, Jonathan, have you got hold of him?"

"I guess I have," replied Jonathan.

"Very well, hold him fast—*I guess I'll go to dinner.*"

Indian Names.—We like Indian names when they are liquid and sonorous, and strike as gently on the ear as a Pandeau pipe in a sequestered vale; and regret that all such names had not been returned when our fathers first discovered the rivers, lakes, forests and mountains of the new continent. Such names for instance, as the following, properly accented according to the Indian pronunciation, can hardly be improved in sweetness and melody—we rejoice that they have been retained in the white man's vocabulary: Susque*han*na, Monong*ahe*la, Niag*a*ra, Amonoosick, Pemige*wa*set, Tuscar*o*ra, Winipiseogee or Winepipisocky. But what shall we say of the following Indian names, which, according to Dr. Jackson's Geological Report of Maine, are attached to some of the lakes, rivers, mountains, falls, portages, &c., in the unsettled portion of that State, viz: Abojacknagesic River, Katadhicwac Lake, Katepskonegan Lake, Ambijijis Lake, Chigalapscagos Falls, Pauguakamus Portage, Sowadnehunk River, Umbazookskus River, Caucomgomac River, Pongnongamack Lake, Meriumpticook River, Wapshenheagan River, Baamehenungamook Lake, Appmoojeenegamook Lake, &c., &c. These are almost as bad as the mellifluous word, which the worthy Eliot introduced into his Indian bible, to signify "kneeling down to him," and which is as follows:—

Wuttappesttukqussunnoowehtunkquoh!

a word which, as Mr. Hayward says in his Gazetteer, "would puzzle a Demosthenes to pronounce without an extra pebble stone in his mouth." Try it.—*Boston Journal.*

Abundance of Wives.—A reliable correspondent sends us the following statement:—"There is a village in the land of steady habits and wooden nutmegs called 'Christian Hollow,' where may be found eight very respectable, enterprising men, mostly farmers, who have been married to twenty women. One is now living with his fourth wife, two with their third, and five with their second wives; and it is a singular fact, these families comprise almost the whole of the population of the neighborhood." This is certainly a rare instance of unequal distribution.

Good.—Many years ago, in this State, a certain justice was called to liberate a worthless debtor by receiving his oath that he was not worth forty shillings.

"Well, Johnny," said the justice, as he entered; "can you swear that you are not worth forty shillings, and never will be?"

"Why," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear that I am not worth that at present."

"Well, well," returned the justice, "I can swear to the rest—so step forward Johnny."

A Noble Act Nobly Appreciated.—We find the following in the New York Journal of Commerce:

"In the latter part of last Summer a young daughter of Mr. Corcoran, (of the firm of Corcoran and Riggs) of Washington city, was playing with some friends on a wharf, in the rear of the grounds of Capt. Charles Williams, at Stonnington, Conn., and stepped into a boat which by some accident, was loosed and drifted from the shore. The child frightened at the danger jumped overboard. Mr. Gurdon Smith, a boat builder, who was near by, swam in and rescued her at the last moment of struggling. Mr. Corcoran was in Europe at that time, engaged in business, as is widely known. He has since returned, and we saw last week a letter from him to Mr. Smith expressing his gratitude, and enclosing one thousand dollars as a testimony of it. This is a reward at once unexpected to the receiver and noble in the giver, doing honor to the heart of the father. Mr. Smith is, we are glad to be informed, a worthy recipient, highly esteemed by all who knew him."

Cheap Postage.—The French National Assembly has passed a bill for the reduction of postage on all inland letters, to four sous, or four cents. The same will go into effect on the 1st of January next. Russia has also established a penny postage throughout her great empire.

The Mississippi papers announce the death of ex-Gov. McNutt. He has long been a prominent politician of that State, and at his death headed the Democratic Electoral ticket.

Affection's Tributes.—In the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, Paris, many of the grave stones have, simply, "To my little Sister," or "To my Dear Mother," and underneath, "Pray for her," or "for them," as the case may warrant.

The following most beautiful and touching inscription, may be seen on a stone in Hingham:—

OUR MOTHER,
Fell Asleep.
NOV. 12, 1840.
Æ. 51,
When will the morning come?

Simple, yet beautiful language! Language that shall find a response in every heart made sad by the loss of that best and dearest of earthly friends, a mother. Many a faltering tongue has asked that most significant question, "*When will the morning come?*"

Small Pox generally begins with languor and weariness, chilliness and vomiting, soreness of the throat, great thirst, and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found the very best medicine in the world for the cure of Small Pox, because they cleanse the body from those poisonous humors which are the cause of small pox and other eruptive complaints. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the above dangerous complaint, and the blood and other fluids will be restored to a state of purity.

Wright's Indiad Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 2d inst., by Wm. H. H. Williams, Esq, Andrew J. Potter, to Martha Potter.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th ult., Mr. William K. Blake, to Miss Eliza L. Hawley daughter of the late Mr. Wm. L. Hawley.

In Granville county, on the 25th ult., Mr. Josiah H Whitley, of Johnson, to Miss Margaret E., second daughter of Harrison Terrel, Esq

In Wilmington, Del., on the 16th inst., Rev. James H McNeil, of Fayetteville, to Miss Kate, daughter of Dr. P. Chamberlain of Wilmington.

In Pitt county, on the 18th ult., by the Rev Mr. Cheshire, Rev. N. Collin Hughes, to Miss Adeline E., daughter of the late Dr. Robert Williams.

In Orange county, on the 17th ult., John W. Broadnax, Esq., of Pittsylvania county, Va., to Miss Susan M., daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice of North Carolina.

At the residence of the Rev. E. N. Cox, on the evening of the 27th inst., by O. B. Sanders, Esq., Mr. Daniel N. Cox, to Miss Beneter Koonce, all of Onslow county.

DIED.

In Sampson county, recently, Mr. Allen A. McDougald, aged about 29.

In Moore county, on the 9th inst., Col. Wm. Hancock, in his 52d year.

At his residence, near Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn., on the 10th of October, after an illness of a few days, Maj Wm. R. Leigh, in the 24th year of his age, son of the late Roscoe Leigh, Esq, formerly of Newbern, North Carolina.

In Duplin county, on the 31st ultimo, after a painful illness of 4 weeks, Mr. Jonathan Brooks, aged 78 years. Mr. B. was a consistent member of the Church for nearly forty years; respected and loved by all who knew him. He has left an aged consort, and many other relatives, to lament their loss. His funeral sermon was preached on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Stallings;—Text taken from the 47th chapter and 9th verse of Genesis.—*Com.*

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Nov. 2—Brig David Duffell, Murch, New York, to G. W Davis.
3—Brig Jerome, Dayton, Newport, R I, to R H Stanton & Co.
Brig Enoch Pratt, Hall, Bristol, R I, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, New Bedford, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Old Zack, Mildrum, New York, to G W Davis
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, to W O Jeffreys
Schr Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Folly, to J C Latta.
Schr Albion, Dexter, Onslow, N C, to G W Davis.
Schr (new) E L B Wales, Vangilder, Philadelphia, to G w Davis.
4—Brig Mazeppa, Colson, Providence, R I, to J Hathaway & Son.
Brig Catharine Nichols, Nichols, warren, R I, to Harriss & Drake.
Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown
Schr Corinthian, Smith, Baltimore, to DeRosset, Brown & Co
Schr D P woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
5—Barque Bostonian, Mair, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr Susan, Bray, Bermuda, to G W Davis.
Schr Marion, Johnson, Kittle River, SC, to do
Brig Washington, Curtis, New York, to P K Dickinson & Co.
Schr John Sage, Boston, to P K Dickinson & Co.
7—Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, to J & W L McGary
9—Brig Isola, Parks, Searsport, to Potter & Kidder.

CLEARED.

Nov. 2—Schr Jeroleman, Goslee, Philadelphia, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr Louisine, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
3—Brig Samuel Small, Marston, Waldoboro, Me., by Harriss & Drake.
Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow, N C, by G W Davis.
6—Barque Prospect, Underwood, Havana, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Antoinette, Richards, Havana, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Harriet Newell, Warren, Newburyport, Mass., by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Old Zack, Mildrum, New Orleans, by G W Davis.
Schr Albion, Dexter, Onslow, N C, by G W Davis.
7—Steam Ship Crescent City, Stoddard, New York, by G W Davis.
Brig C H Appleton, Prime, Boston, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr R w Brown, Jones, New York, by R W Brown.
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, by W O Jeffreys.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has invented a machine to pick off Ground Peas, and intends forthwith to obtain a patent right for the same. Therefore, all persons are forewarned from trespassing on his invention.

DENNIS AMAN.
Onslow County, Nov. 10, 1848—[9-tf

ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, I. O. of R.

THE second Anniversary celebration of this Tent, will take place on Wednesday the 15th inst., The Brethren of the order are requested to meet at the Tent Room at 9 o'clock, A. M. from whence they will proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an address will be delivered by one of the members.

Transient Brethren and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. M. HARRISS, A. J. ERAMBERT, WM. L. JACOBS. } *Committee of Arrangements.*
Nov. 10, 1848—[9-1t

AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken that commodious brick building, on Market street, lately occupied by Mr. L. D. Cherry, and re-furnished it in a new and complete style, is prepared to accommodate permanent and transient Boarders in the best manner. Determined to spare no pains to insure the comfort and convenience of his Boarders, he appeals to a liberal public for a share of their patronage. JAMES S. WREN.
Wilmington N. C. Nov. 10, 1848—[9-6mos

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to emancipate Billy Colvin and wife Philis. [Nov 3, 1848—8-1t

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—*Per pound.*			
Hams,	$ 9	a	$ 10
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders.		a	7
Hog round,		a	7
Western,	4½	a	6½
BEANS—*Per bushel*—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—*Per pound.*	18	a	20
BUTTER—*Per pound,*	20	a	23
BEEF—*Per barrel.*			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—*Per bushel,*	45	a	55
Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE—*Per pound,*			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo.	6½	a	6¾
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,		a	12½
COTTON—*Per pound,* none.		a	
CANDLES—*Tallow—per pound*	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine.	31	a	33
FEATHERS—*Per pound,*	33	a	35
FLOUR—*Canal—Per barrel,*	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 75
HAY—*Northern—Per 100 pounds,*		a	60
IRON—*Per pound,*	4½	a	5½
LARD—*Per pound,* N. C.	9½	a	10
Western,	9½	a	10
LIME—*Thomastown—Per barrel*		a	50
LUMBER—*River—Per M.*			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	4 50	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 50	a	7 00
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—*West Indies,*	23	a	25
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—*Per barrel.*			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—*Per pound,*	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—*Per barrel—320 pounds.*			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 20	a	2 32½
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—		a	1 25
Tar,		a	1 40
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No 2,			80
No. 3,		a	72½
Spirits Turpentine,	28	a	
OIL—*Sperm—Per gallon,*	75	a	1 37
PEAS—*Ground—Per bushel,*	none	a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	40	a	55
PORK—*Per barrel.*			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	15 00
Prime,	10 00	a	12 00
Fresh.		a	
RICE—*Per 100 pounds,*		a	3 25
Rough—Per bushel,	nom	a	
SALT—*Per bushel.*			
Turks Island,		a	26
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—*Per pound,*	4	a	6
SHINGLES—*Per M.*			
Country,	2 00	a	2 25
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—*Per gallon.*			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey	27	a	30
Do Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—*Per pound,*	12	a	25
STAVES—*Per M.*			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed.	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—*Per pound.*			
New-Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf.	10	a	11½
TALLOW—*Per pound,*	7	a	8
TOBACCO—*Leaf—Per cwt.,*	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—*Per gallon,*	20	a	22
WINES—*Per gallon.*			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Rice, per tierce,	70	a	75
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	4 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	a	20
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Tar, per bbl.	25	a	30
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M,	3 00	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1¼ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1¼ " "
" " " Boston, " 1¼ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov 9.

Bacon—Hams are scarce—Middlings plenty, and dull at quotations. Shoulders a shade lower and dull—Hog round do.

Corn & Meal—The Market is well supplied with both articles.

Feathers—Are scarce.

Flour—Fayetteville—Market well supplied and dull at quotations.

Lard—N. C.—Fair supply and demand moderate. Quotations 1c lower.

Naval Stores—About 1500 bbls of Turpentine have been sold this week. The market opening at $2 50 and declining to $2 30 Last sales $2 32½. *Tar*—Little coming in, and little demand for the article. Last sales $1 40. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of some 400 to 500 bbls during the week, at 28 cents per gallon, and $1 75 for the barrels not returnable.

Lumber—River—None on the market.

Timber—Mill—Dull, $3 50 to $4 50 per M. A lot of long Timber was sold yesterday at $7.

Salt—Turks Island—Very little in market.

Freights—Have advanced 5 cents per bbl. Coastwise. See table.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Sales at the stock board to a fair amount, Treasury note's 1030 and U. S. 6's 105½—firm. Exchange on London 8¼ a 8½ per cent prem.

Flour not so firm. Sales of 7,000 bbls. at 5 25 a $5 37, and $5 44 for Genesee brands. Sales of 400 bbls. southern at $5 50. Corn meal $3 25. Rye flour $3 56.

Wheat in moderate request. Sales of Genesee at $1 25, and 3,000 bushels common red at 98 cts. Corn dull. Sales of 35,000 bush. at 63 a 67 cents for mixed, and 70 a 71 cents for Pennsylvania yellow. Sales of 12,000 bushels rye at 65 a 66 cents. Oats 34 a 35 cents and 10,000 bushels barley at 62 a 65 cts.

Provisions steady. Sales of 500 bbls at 12 50 a $13 for Mess and $9 for prime. Lard 7 a 7½ cents.

Sales of 400 tierces Rice at 3¾ cents per lb. for export. Sugars and Molasses quiet.

Cotton remains steady. Sales of 1,000 bales at yesterday's prices

Sales of 400 bbls. Whisky at 22 a 24 cts.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Markets today have been very quiet Nothing of moment done in flour or grain, and prices remain nominally as quoted yesterday.

Stocks are firm, but the attendence at the brokers' board was very small; prices unchanged.

Provisions remain steady, with but few transactions.

All departments of business have been neglected in consequence of the election.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton.—There was a fair attendance of buyers on the market yesterday, who took during the day, upwards of 1400 bales, at prices within the range of 4½ to 5½. The bulk of the sales were made at 5¼ and 5⅜c.

Rice,—The Rice market was very quiet yesterday, the sales having been limited to some 300 tierces at $2⅞ and $2 15-16ths. per hundred.

Rough Rice.—There were no sales.

Flour.—At a sale of damaged Western flour yesterday, by the Messrs. Caldwell, about 2500 bbls were sold at prices ranging from $3 to $5 75 per bbl.—*Courier.*

LAMP OIL.

First quality Lamp Oil, pure, for sale at
[N3] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
ORDERS No. 11.
Head Quarters 30th Regiment,
WILMINGTON, 10th Oct., 1848.

THE 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at Wilmington, on Tuesday, 21st November next, for review.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and musicians, are hereby ordered to meet for drill, on Monday, 20th November.

Line formed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Officers drill at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Commissioned officers are requested to meet on the 20th November, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to hold an Election for Major General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major General Alex'r McRae. General Court-Martial on Tuesday, 21st.

By order of the Brigadier General

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Col. Com'g 30th Reg't.
JOHN J. HEDRICK, Adj't 30th Reg't.
Nov 10, 1848—[9-2t

Address to the Married!

Dr. Larzetti's Juno Cordial, or Procreative Elixir.—This is the only actual remedy ever discovered for impotency, Genital Debility, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases occasioned by certain secret habits; and many of the nostrums recently recommended for the same complaints are worthless imitations which its unrivalled excellence, fame and popularity have brought into the market. The Medical Faculty of Europe and the United States are unanimous in their recommendations of the Juno Cordial, and have not given their sanction in a single instance that has been authenticated, to any compound for the same purposes. The nature of the maladies relieved by the Juno Cordial are generally such as to leave the publication of certificates of cures out of the question, or the proprietor could produce a host of the most conclusive testimony to show that the great reputation that it enjoys was not accidentally obtained, but is firmly based upon its positive, and apparently miraculous virtues. In all directions are to be found the happy parents of healthy offspring, who would not have been so but for this extraordinary preparation. And it is equally potent in the many diseases for which it is recommended. Objection has been naturally made to the price of the Juno Cordial, because the trash that has been thrown into the market in opposition to it is sold cheaper, but the fact is, the Cordial cannot be afforded for less, and ought to be much dearer, as many of the ingredients which compose it are among the costliest things in nature; whereas the others are made up of cheap drugs, worth but little in money, and less in merit. We assure the reader that the utmost reliance may be placed on the Juno Cordial in the cure of the maladies mentioned above, and also of those which follow, viz: Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude and General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, Gleet, or Lucorrhoea, and every disease in any way connected with the disorder of the Procreative Functions—in all of which it will afford almost immediate relief, and, if used as directed, is almost certain to produce a positive and permanent cure. It is of priceless value to those without offspring. It has taken the precedence in Italy, and will in all other countries when it may become known.

It also possesses the unrivalled qualities of curing incipient Consumption, and I have administered it with great success to patients who have sought our delightful climate for the restoration of their health, and the result is that a medicine has been added to the catalogue for the cure of incipient consumption.

To spread wide the blessings of this medicine, I have appointed Messrs. Judson & Co., of the city of New York, in the United States of America, my sole Agents for its sale; and none can be genuine unless it comes through them, and their signature is on the wrapper.

ANTONIO LARZETTI, M. D.

Naples, July 16th, 1847.

Rheumatism.—Comstock's Hewes' Nerves and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or Stiff Joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again.

Deafness.—Use Dr. McNair's Acostic Oil, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject to use ear-trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.—The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most agravated case.

☞*Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article or you are *cheated* with a counterfeit.

The Balm of Columbia, for restoring the Hair. "Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,

And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it, then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich luxurious head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞*Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

Sold in Wilmington, by Dr. WARE, in Charleston, by HAVILAND & ALLEN.
Oct. 20, 1848.—[8-cow12m

A. J. ERAMBERT,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Solicits a share of public patronage. Business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Nov 3, 1848—[8-tf

SUGAR.

Ten Hhds Sugar, for sale by
[N3] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of decrees of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1848, will be sold, at the door of the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 11th of December next, the first day of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, upon a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest after twelve months, two tracts of land, on the southwest side of Black River; one tract containing, by estimation, 427 acres, appropriated to Wm. K. Devane, deceased, in the division of the lands of his father, commonly called the Meadow, adjoining the Sugar Loaf lands and the lands of Rufus Devane; and the other tract contains, by estimation, 806 acres, appropriated to Thos. Devane, deceased, in said division, and adjoins the lands formerly Franklin Devane's, the lands of the heirs of Patrick S. Devane and Rufus Devane. Bonds and approved sureties required.

T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Nov 3, 1848—[8-tds

BUTTER.

Just received and for sale at
[N3] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FLOUR.

20 Bbls Flour, new wheat; 20 half bbls do. new wheat, for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CONFECTIONARY.

1000 Lbs Stuart's Candy for sale at
[N3] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

GROCERIES.

I AM now prepared to sell my friends (country and town.) Groceries at the lowest cash prices, and shall keep up a regular supply. I have on hand, just received per late arrivals—5 hhds sugar; 100 bags coffee; 200 sacks salt; 50 kegs nails; 20 bbls whiskey; 10 do gin; 10 do N. E. rum; 10 do brandy; 5 quarter casks Malaga wine; 50 boxes soap; 25 do candles; 10 do starch; 100 do Herrings; 10 kitts mackerel; 200 bags table salt, &c. &c. &c.

Nov 3] W. L. SMITH.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visitor.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Fourteenth Term of this School will commence on Saturday, the 11th Nov'r, and continue till the 15th of April, 1849.

Terms, payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c., with Tuition in English, $100 per term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instruments, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sunday and special occasions. This, in summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In winter the dress is of merino or other suitable material of blue color. Jewels are prohibited All the clothing of pupils should be marked with the owners name in full.

For more minute particulars see circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

Nov 3, 1848—[8-4t

TRINITY SCHOOL.
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, Visitor.
Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University, or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty pupils. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS—For Board, Tuition, &c., for a session of five months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 11th of November, 1848. Further information will be given on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

Nov 3, 1848—[8-4t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
October Term, A. D. 1848.

Felix Frederick and wife Dorothy and others,
vs.
Richard Chasten, Administrator of Thomas Phillips and John Phillips.
} Petition to account, & for division of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Phillips, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State; ordered that publication be made for six weeks in one of the public gazettes of the State, notifying the said defendant, John Phillips, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House in the town of Kenansville, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Kenansville, the third Monday in October, and seventy-third year of American Independence, A. D. 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAN, Cl'k,
by B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.
Nov 3, 1848—[8 6t

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of November, will be sold, at the residence of the late Thomas K Morisey, the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Hogs, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, a fine team of Mules and good road Wagon, Peas, blade Fodder, and several hundred bbls of Corn; Farming Tools of various kinds; Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser being required to give bond with two approved securities before removing the property.

THOMAS J. MORISEY, Adm'r.
Nov 3, 1848—[8-1t

DANA BROWNE.
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, (from Boston.)

would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, that he has permanently located himself in this place, for the practice of his profession.

Instructions given on the Organ, Piano Forte, Spanish Guitar, and also in thorough bass, harmony, musical composition, and the art of singing by note, and cultivation of the voice.

Having been educated under some of the most celebrated professors of the country, and making Music the study of his life, he feels confident that he can carry his pupils (by application on their part) to the highest point of execution, and enable them to perform the more brilliant pieces of their greater master.

Having taken Mozart Hall and rooms, (in connection with Mr. Leighton.) he intends keeping constantly on hand, for sale, Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, and all other kinds of Musical Instruments. Also, a large assortment of Sheet Music, to be received from publishing houses in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, *as soon as published*, so that the Music can be had when NEW. Musical works, also, of different kinds, as called for.

Piano Fortes tuned and regulated.

Professor Browne can be seen at the Mozart Hall or at the Washington Hotel.

Nov 3, 1848—[8 tuo

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st October, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[8-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Allen S
Alove Chas
Anderson Robt
Armstrong T
Andress F
Abenls Z 2
Birt James
Blanks Sarah N
Bryant D
Barnet Mary A
Bird Jim
Bennett N S
Bigott David
Blivin Anson
Barfield S J
Bartlet G G
Byrne Anne
Benton Wm
Boon B
Bliss G L
Brintlet mrs W B
Brock C W
Blaylock James
Burk Eliza A 2
Childs mrs P
Clark mrs Rosilla
Capp Wm
Cunningham A
Corbid W L
Curtis Dr W G
Craig Joseph
Capps Thos J
Cox Josiah
Cosgrove Peter
Charles mrs E M
Cornery mrs M E
Curtis capt Peleg
Duguid miss L 2
Dickey J W
Desel Dr C L
Dudley C H
Dye J J
Erambert A J
Estabrook G J 2
Fleming Dan'l 2
Foster T Y 2
Freeman J
Grant E H
Gregory & Griswold
Green W
Guye Morris
Griffin P A
Gazette Dr A
Grimes John
Griffin Wm H
Guy John H
Green mrs F
Harriss mrs M
Hill T W
Hays Mary Jane
Hooker Ella 2
Hicks R D
Hawkins T W
Harriss W D
Howle Thos
Hines L
Holmes miss M N
Hewlett miss M
Hall E J
Hannum L T
Hammonds Mary
Hall O H
Hand J
Hill Henry W
Hopkins John
Hartshorn H J
Holmes J D
Ivey L P
Isham H
James H
Jones Martha
Jester O D
Jackson mrs S
Jonson J C
Jones J
Kelly J
Kornegay
King D
Kennedy A H
Kelly Amelia
Kenedy Dr B A
Lawrence miss M
Leonard J
Love W J
Lindsay Jas 2
Langdale Jehew
Love W & T 2
Lasher O
Livingston J W
Leighton G F B
Lewis J E
Lewis G G
Mitchel wm 3
Martin Sarah J 2
Marsh E H
Miller Mary
McLeod miss M
McDonald W
McCalver Jas
McCumber K S
McDonald Alex
McLamitty Nancy
Nichols Ann
Nixon H R 2
Nunnery, Jr, Wm
Nichols T
Olmsted J
Odell Chas
Parks Cherry
Pealy Martha
Plumer S S
Pettipher R
Pigott D
Perry O H
Pain Jane
Parsons H C
Pritchet J H 2
Pope J N
Ryan James
Rees John
Rivenbark J E
Ridle Wm
Rone Henry
Sanders J A 3
Sanders & Gubbins
Stokes J 2
Sintos J A
Suydam
Saunders Henry 2
Stokes J W 2
Stow Menus
Swann mrs Ann S
Skipper R
Squiggins Wm J
Southall G A 2
Skipper Wm
Stevenson John
Sloan L
Shammon John
Sears John
Starr L M
Sargent John
Smith A
Smith W J
Smith Henry
Smith Sally
Smith J H
Thain J
Thompson J
Thally miss V
Thompson Julius
Thally Hugh
Teboe A
Underwood J H
Urquhart miss H
Worth A J
Wier miss J
Webb W
Walker Henry
Watts J T
Wasson D
Waylor B
Wharton mrs A
Watkins Wm
Wade mrs M
Williams J L
Wilson J S
Williams Sarah E
Williams Susan J

New Family Grocery!
South side of Market St., 3d door west of Second.

The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the name of

MORSE & YOPP.

For the transaction of a general *Wholesale and Retail*

Grocery Business,

and would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their assortment of GROCERIES, which have been judiciously selected in New York, by one of the firm, expressly for this market. Their STOCK embraces *every thing* usually found in a Family Grocery store, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in Wilmington. They indulge the hope that by keeping GOOD ARTICLES—*such as they can recommend*—to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

C. C. MORSE,
Oct. 13, 1848.—[5t] W. JOHN YOPP.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, for the passage of an act to incorporate "Neuse Lodge No. 6, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows," a charitable association located in the town of Goldsboro'.

Oct 27—[7-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act authorizing a re-assessment of property for the County of New Hanover.

[Oct 27, 1848—7-5t]
Chronicle copy.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act authorizing the County Court of New Hanover County to hold its session for two weeks, whenever the same may be deemed expedient by the Justices of said Court.

Oct 27, 1848—7-5t [Chronicle copy.

PORK AND LARD.

5 Bbls superior Lard;
6 " mess Pork;
20 packages Soda, Sugar, Lemon, Pic Nic, Butter, and Milk Crackers, just received and for sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
o27

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

20 bags Rio Coffee;
15 " Laguyra do;
10 " St. Domingo coffee;
20 bbls assorted brown sugar;
10 " clarified brown sugar;
5 " crushed do.
Gun powder, imperial and young hyson Tea.
For sale at a small advance by
o27 PERRIN & HATSFIELD.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF

STRAW and wood ware, consisting of work baskets, travelling baskets, paper baskets, market baskets, straw carriages, and cradles, straw and hair brooms and brushes, cedar and painted buckets, milk piggins and churns, clothes horses, wood bowls, flour pails, wood trays, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, *but call and see.*

o27 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF GOODS.

Just received, per schr. David Hale, from New York:—Bleached shirtings, India drills, lacinia do, Canton flannels, crash, cambric, Irish linen, bleached jeans, apron checks, bed tick, blankets, plaid linsey, ginghams, Turkey red yarn, vestings, hollands, shawls, alpacca, hose (assorted,) suspenders, black silk cravats, silk handkerchiefs, colored table cloths, flannels (red & white,) mixed sattinets, cadet mixture, Kentucky jeans, prints (various patterns,) Carolina stripes, shirt buttons, pocket combs, plaid jeans, blue cotton yarn, unbleached shirting, umbrellas, Allendale sheeting 2½ yards wide, kerseys, cotton handkerchiefs, cashmeres, de laines, lama cloths, chene plaids, &c. &c. For sale by

Oct 13] E. J BERNARD.

LARD AND BUTTER.

Just received per schr. Charles Mills, and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Oct 13] Commercial copy.

Wilmington Music School.

MRS. WHITAKER has removed her Music School to the house occupied last year by Mr. HEWLETT, and opposite the Episcopal Church, where she hopes the Ladies of Wilmington will call and judge for themselves of her qualifications as a Teacher to give instructions on the Piano and Guitar. She feels thankful for the very liberal encouragement she has received through the summer season, and feels not the least hesitation in saying that all who patronize her School will be well satisfied, both as to her correct manner of teaching, and their fast improvement. She also keeps constantly on hand and for sale a well selected assortment of Music for the Piano and Guitar.

Oct. 13, 1848.—[5-4t

BRANDY—GIN—RUM.

For sale at lowest market prices, by
O13] Wm A GWYER.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse!
FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—

Marble and plain top Bureaus.
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards.
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bed-steads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bed-steads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers;
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables;
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables;
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs;
Butlers Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity,
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows;
&c &c. F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.

☞Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

WHITE LEAD.

4000 lbs. different brands and very superior, will be sold low.

Also, 2 hhds. Dry Black Lead. All colours ground in oil at short notice at
o27 SHAW'S OLD STAND.

CANDLES.

20 Boxes Sperm Candles; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 20 do. Hull & Son's mould do., for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

COFFEE.

80 Bags Rio Coffee; 25 Bags Laguira Coffee; 10 bags Java do; 20 bags St. Domingo do. For sale
[N3] at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MESS PORK—PRIME PORK.

Just received per schr Mary Powell. For sale
O13] by Wm. A. GWYER.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, November 6, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞—MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 99.]—An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the Territory of the United States which lies west of the summit of the Rocky mountains, north of the forty-second degree of north latitude, known as the Territory of Oregon, shall be organized into and constitute a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oregon: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed: *And provided, also,* That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the U. States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Oregon shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander in chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs; he may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, where, by law, such commissions shall be required, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence, semi-annually, and the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue three years. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the members of council of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one third may be chosen every year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled at the next ensuing election. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of servise shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided,* That the whole number shall never exceed thirty. An appointment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district, or county, or counties, for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons, and in such mode, as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor; and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election, and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act; and the governor shall, by his proclamation, give at least sixty days previous notice of such appointment, and of the time, places, and manner of holding such election. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal voters for the house of representatives shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said House: *Provided,* That, in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur, in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election, and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, within ninety days after such elections, as the governor shall appoint; but, thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided.* That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of sixty days, except the first session, which shall not be prolonged beyond one hundred days

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualification of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided,* That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and those above that age who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided further,* That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein, unless said Territory is and has been for the period of six months his permanent domicile: *Provided further,* that no person belonging to the army or navy of the United States shall ever be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in said Territory.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to give power to incorporporate a bank, or any institution with banking powers, or to borrow money in the name of the Territory, or to pledge the faith of the people of the same for any loan whatever, either directly or indirectly. No charter granting any privilege of making, issuing, or putting into circulation any notes or bills in the likeness of bank notes, or any bonds, scrip, drafts, bills of exchange or obligations, or granting any other banking powers or privileges, shall be passed by the legislative assembly; nor shall the establishment of any branch or agency of any such corporation, derived from other authority, be allowed in said Territory; nor shall said legislative assembly authorize the issue of any obligation, scrip, or evidence of debt by said Territory, in any mode or manner whatever, except certificates for services to said territory; and all such laws, or any law or laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be utterly null and void; and all taxes shall be equal and uniform, and no distinction shall be made in the assessments between the different kinds of property, but the assessments shall be according to the value thereof. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected in such manner as shall be provided by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elect, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified.—The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided,* That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any case in which the title to land shall in anywise come in question, or where the debt or damages claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed two thousand dollars, and in all cases where the constitution of the United States, or acts of Congress, or a treaty of the United States, is brought in question; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution of the United States, and the laws of said Territory, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, shall exceed two thousand dollars; and each of said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and also of all cases arising under the laws of the said Territory, and otherwise. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the late Wisconsin Territory received for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as were provided by law for the attorney of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as were provided by law for the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present [late] Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified; which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and fifteen hundred dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.—The secretary shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive five dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided,* That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid [sum] moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure, to be paid out of money appropriated by Congress, shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 12 *And be it further enacted,* That the rivers and streams of water in said Territory of Oregon in which salmon are found, or to which they resort, shall not be obstructed by dams or otherwise, unless such dams or obstructions are so constructed as to allow salmon to pass freely up and down such rivers and streams.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, in payment for the services and expenses of such persons as have been engaged by the provisional government of Oregon in conveying communications to and from the United States, and the purchase of presents for such of the Indian tribes as the peace and quietude of the country requires.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory; and the existing laws now in force in the Territory of Oregon, under the authority of the provisional government established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the constitution of the United States, and the principles and provisions of this act; subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the legislative assembly of the said Territory of Oregon; but all laws heretofore passed in said Territory making grants of land, or otherwise affecting or incumbering the title to lands, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, null and void; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in, said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by said legislative assembly. And the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Oregon, to be there applied, by the governor, to the erection of suitable buildings at the seat of government.

SEC. 16 *And be it further enacted,* That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been heretofore exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; of which, and the time, place, and manner of holding such elections, he shall give at least sixty days' notice by proclamation; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. The delegate from said Territory shall not be entitled to receive more than twenty-five hundred dollars at any one session of Congress, as a compensation for his mileage, in going to and returning from the seat of government of the United States, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, process and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts established by authority of the provisional government of Oregon, within the limits of said Territory, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the counties or district where any such proceeding may be pending. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws in force within said limits may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action, may be recovered under this act, in like manner as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation: *Provided,* That the laws, penalties, and forfeitures and punishments, by this section required to be enforced by the courts provided for by this act, shall not be inconsistent with the constitution of the United States: *And provided further,* That no right of action whatever shall accrue against any person for any act done in pursuance of any law heretofore passed by the temporary government, and which may be declared contrary to the constitution of the United States.

SEC 18. *And be it further enacted,* That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory when this act shall take effect, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Oregon until they or others shall be duly elected or appointed, and qualified to fill their places in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished

SEC 19 *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, by and under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Oregon, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 21 *And be it further enated,* That, until otherwise provided for by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory, to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or sub-divisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the time and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient

SEC 22 *And be it further enacted,* That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Oregon, who by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC 23 *And be it further enacted,* That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters of the main land of the Territory aforesaid shall constitute a collection district, to be called the district of Oregon; and a port of entry shall be established at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia river, and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at such port of entry.

SEC 24 *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish such ports of delivery in the district created by this act, not exceeding two in number, (one of which shall be located on *Fuget's sound,*) as he may deem expedient, and may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, surveyors to reside thereat

SEC 25. *And be it further enacted,* that the collector of said district shall be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, and the fees allowed by law; and the compensation of any surveyor appointed in pursuance of this act shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, including in said sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount collected by any of said surveyors, for fees in any one year, exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 26 *And be it further enacted,* That the revenue laws of the United States be, and are hereby, extended over the Territory of Oregon.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the construction of light houses at Cape Disappointment and New Dunginess; and for the construction and anchoring of the requisite number of buoys, to indicate the channels at the mouth of the Columbia river, and the approaches to the harbor of Astoria; the said buoys to be placed and anchored under the direction of such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved August 14, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 100.]—An Act for the payment of the fourth regiment in the second brigade of the third division of the Vermont militia, for services at the battle of Plattsburg.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claims for one month's services of the officers and soldiers of the fourth regiment in the second brigade of the third division of the militia of the State of Vermont, who served at the battle of Plattsburg on the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for their military services on that occasion, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved August 14, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 101.]—An Act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the brig-of-war Somers.

Whereas the United States brig-of-war Somers was foundered at sea, in the offing of the harbor of Vera Cruz, while engaged, under very hazardous circumstances, in the prosecution of hostilities against an enemy of this republic: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, and if there be no child, then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, to the brothers and sisters who were minors and under the age of eighteen years at the time of said loss of the officers, seamen, and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the United States brig-of-war Somer, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessel.

Approved August 14, 1848.

[Public—No. 102.]—An Act in relation to military land warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or his widow or heirs, who shall receive and hold in his own right a land warrant, issued by the government of the United States for military service, may locate the same in *on* legal sub division, on any public land subject to private entry, taking said land at the price at which the same is subject to private entry, and reckoning the warrant at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the number of acres therein contained, and paying the balance, if any, in money; but no claim shall exist on the government to pay for any balance on said warrant in money.

Approved August 14, 1848.

A Resolution tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.

Approved April 13, 1848

A Resolution to explain an act passed twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act for the relief of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "late Secretary of the Treasury of Wisconsin," where the same occur in the act entitled "An act for the relief of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin," approved June twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be taken to mean, "late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin;" and that the said act be construed and executed accordingly.

Approved June 28, 1848.

A Resolution authorizing the proper accounting officers of the treasury to make a just and fair statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to make a just and fair statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, between the United States and said Indians, and that they report the same to the next session of Congress.

Approved August 7, 1848.

ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE FIFTEENTH ARTICLE OF THE MEXICAN TREATY

[Published in the Journal of the 14th July, 1848.]

First and fifth articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 20th Nov mber, 1843.

ARTICLE 1 All claims of citizens of the Mexican republic against the government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States against the government of the Mexican republic, which, for whatever cause, were not submitted to, nor considered nor finally decided by, the commission, nor by the arbiter appointed by the convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to four commissioners, who shall form a board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the Senate. The said commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered, according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the treaties between the two republics.

ARTICLE 5 All claims of citizens of the United States against the government of the Mexican republic, which were considered by the commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the convention of the eleventh April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to, and decided by, the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed, that if the respective commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbiter new arguments upon the said claims.

Advertise and Prosper.—It is generally understood now-a-days, that the true method to ensure success in business is to advertise liberally. Put your names in the paper, and people in town and out will know where to find you. Enumerate your stock in trade and purchasers will discover that you have the very articles they are about to procure, and consequently will give you a call. The most conspicuous stand in the city is comparatively valueless, if its occupant does not *make a noise in the world* through the medium of the newspapers.

SPERM CANDLES.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,

The world's wonder—pronounced so by all who have ever used it.—White swellings, pain in the back, weak limbs, tender or sore feet, and all scrofulous sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; affections of the lungs, ague in the face, breast, tic doloureaux, chronic sore eyes, blistered surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore nipples and eyes, sprains, rheumatism, white swelling and ulcers, bruises, burns, chilblains, erysipelas, biles, &c—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by fire, positively allaying all suffering almost immediately upon its application. If any disbelieve the statements, we would earnestly invite them to call and examine the numerous unsolicited certificates of remarkable cures wrought by this salve. It has for months past been sold upon the following liberal terms, to wit: if the user was not perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with its effects, and furthermore, if it did not fully answer our recommendations, their money was returned immediately at their request. On these terms this absolute heal-all is now sold; and we simply ask if the public can demand anything more reasonable? Kind parent, keep it constantly on hand; in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it; but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed.

CAUTION.—No Pain Extractor can be genuine unless you find the signature of Comstock & Co on the wrapper of each box. Beware of the counterfeit.

The Great Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to use *internally* as drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonders when applied *externally* as a wash, or bath, by friction.

A York Shilling (12 cents) is all you have to risk to try it; and as that sum can be no object to the proprietor, it is hoped that such a price can be no obstacle to any family, and will never prevent its trial

The price, *from twelve to fifty cents* per bottle, according to size, will enable *all* to use it. If you doubt, begin with a 12 cent bottle, and that will remove your doubts, and make you buy and use and recommend it to your friends more than a hundred certificates would.—Who will fail to try it then, and save life and suffering for a York Shilling?

This "Pain Killer" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Cholera morbus, distressing dysentery, pain in the side and stomach, corns, cuts and bruises, cholera infantum. *Bronchitis,* healing sores on man or beast, children teething, raising blood, hoarseness, quinsy *in a few hours,* chilblains and frosted feet, spasms, prevent a blister from burns, broken breasts, measles, cramps, hurts, scratches or torn flesh, bites or stings.

Certificates to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mrs. Brown's Pain Killer," but they are too common and used for articles of no merit; and the *One* Shilling bottle will do more than a thousand *unknown* names to convince the user.

Principal Office, 21 Cortlandt street, New York.

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT, for the cure of founder, split hoof, hoof-bound horses, and contracted and feverish feet, wounds, bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heels, scratches, cuts, kicks, &c, on horses.

Carlton's Ring-Bone Cure.

For the cure of ring-bone, blood spavin, bone spavin, windgalls and splint—a certain remedy.

This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by farmers, livery-men, stage proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

Sold in Wilmington by Dr EVANS; in Gharleston by HAVILAND & ALLEN.

Oct 13, 1848—15-eow

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of **Groceries, &c.**, of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

They will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL.

Wilmington, N C., June 2, 1818. 38tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has purchased the entire stock of Kelly & McCaleb, and may hereafter be found at the stand recently occupied by them, on Market street, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a complete assortment of articles necessary for Town and Country trade, consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Ploughs, and Family Groceries** of all kinds. He is confident that he can offer the best inducements, and solicits of his friends a continuation of their favors, and would say to the patrons of the old firm, that he intends conducting his business upon a plan similar to theirs and earnestly solicits that they would call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. J. BERNARD.

Sept 8, 1848—[52-3m.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady, *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

He also continues to keep at the same place, (Rock Spring,) a set of Livery Stables, with careful Ostlers. Also, Horses and Riding Vehicles for hire. DAVID THALLY.

Sept. 1, 1848.—[51-tf

BUTTER DEPOT.

I am constantly receiving, on consignment, from New York, fresh Goshen and Orange County Butter, which will be sold to dealers as low as can be purchased in New York. Retailers and house-keepers are requested to call and examine some choice lots.

Oct 13] WM. A. GWYER.

BACON SIDES.

4 hhds now in store. For sale by

O13] WM. A. GWYER.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Just received a large and fresh supply of Farr's Sulphate of Quinine. For sale by

s29 WM H LIPPITT.

MULLETS! MULLETS!!

86 barrels, September Mullets, just received per Schr Martha B., and for sale by

E. J. BERNARD.

GRAIN STORE.

100 bushels first quality seed Rye; 25 do extra Genesee seed Wheat; Rye Meal; Hommony; Meal; Horse and Cow feed; Corn and Oats; Canal and Fayetteville Flour; superior new crop Hay. For sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.

Oct 20, 1848—]6-4t

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 16th of October.

English Male department under the direction of Mr. MEGINNEY.

Principal of the Female department, Mrs. PARKER Teacher in the Baltimore Female high school.

French will be taught by a competent professor of the Language.

The Trustees in opening this School for the ensuing year, feeling that it is an important institution to the Town, are determined to spare no exertions, to make it worthy of the patronage of the public.

TICKETS, per session, $4 00; to be had at the office of Colonel JOHN McRAE.

Oct. 3,—[6-tf

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c.

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

DAILY EXPECTED,

From Boston, W. Underwood & Co's Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Oils, Fish, and everything in the eatable way. HOWARD & PEDEN.

CORDAGE AND DUCK.

Manella Rope, all sizes Bolt Rope, Wormin, Huslee, Marlin, Spun Yarn and Cotton Cordage, Duck from 2 to 10. Ship Stores put up with despatch, and low, at

s22 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, *Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.*

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac, do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, d uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap. Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenit e feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit. pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olassenian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jasmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg. Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water, peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM B. JONES,

Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes,

which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock, but would merely say that he has a VARIETY, embracing a little of every thing that is usually called for.

He returns his thanks for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him for the last three years, and pledges himself to use every exertion to render full satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to encourage him

☞ Any article sold and *warranted* that does not prove good, will be taken back and the money refunded.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m.

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

WAGON YARD.

The subscriber has established, at the foot of Gallows hill, near the town of Wilmington, on the Newbern road, a large and comfortable WAGON YARD, and other conveniences for marketmen. His charges are as follows:—

Carts, per night,	- - - -	12½ cents.
Waggon. do	- - - -	25 "
Man and horse, per night,	-	12½ "

His Lot is large, and has a stream of water running through it, which makes it very convenient for slaughtering hogs, for which business he will be prepared at any time.

MILES COSTIN.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-6m

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not *inferior* to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on *Princess-street,* opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES *that are useless* to them, are informed that they *can have them worked* over, and warranted to be *equal to new ones,* and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSE - SHOD, & *Carriages, Drays* &c., REPAIRED *in a neat and substantial style.* In a word, *every description* of BLACKSMITH WORK *can be executed* at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given.

Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my land formerly called the Cutler land, with dogs or guns, or fishing, or feeding stock in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and Negroes severely punished.

J. P. RICHARDS.

Oct. 27—[7-2 mos

FLOUR.

20 bbls. and 20 ½ bbls fresh ground Flour from new Wheat. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

o20

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

APPLES.

50 bbls. Apples. For sale by
o20 HOWARD & PEDEN.